# LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Tytler Wounded by Fanatics Drunk with Bhang.

THE AFGHAN JEHAD

Calling Gambetta Before the Political Curtain.

MUZZLING THE BOERS.

Paris on the Ice and London in the Mist.

LESSEPS AND THE CANAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 27, 1879. The condition of the Empress of Russia in slightly improved.

The cotton spinners at Ashton-under-Lyne have demanded a five per cent. advance of their

The statement that the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg is illuminated all night by the electric light is unfounded.

A Paris despatch to the Times says :- "Thousands of persons were seen crossing the River Seine on the ice Christmas Day." Despatches from Teheran announce that the

Shah of Persia intends undertaking a pilgrimage to Meshed next spring, accompanied by 10,000 troops. The African traveller, Gerhard Rohlfs, whose

movements were recently arrested in the region of the Sahara, has arrived in Rome on his return journey.
The Journal Official announces that the total

of the imports of wheat into France from August to the end of November was 16,000,000 hundredweight. A despatch from Cape Town, by way of Aden, dated December 10, says a proclamation

has been issued prohibiting seditious meetings in the Transvaal. The Dempsey family, who were evicted at Balla, Ireland, on the 12th inst., have been reinstated in their former home, the rent having

been paid by subscriptions.

The Times' Paris despatch says:—"Failing to move the Republique Francaise to espouse the cause of the home rulers, Mr. O'Donnell now appeals to to the legitimist organ, L'Union."

The Daily News in an article this morning on the Panama Canal scheme says that M. de Lesseps will personally and solely assume the whole responsibility of the success or failure of the enterprise.

The well known philanthropist, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, member of Parliament, writes to the Times stating that he has received etters and telegrams from Philippopolis which show that unless prompt help is given to the destitute people in Roumelia thousands must

perish from cold and starvation. IQUIQUE OPENED TO COMMERCE. Advices from Valparaiso to the 3d instare as follows:—"The port of Iquique, Pera, has been opened to commerce, the only restriction being in respect of arms and ammunition. The President of Peru is marching with a force upon Lima, expecting the Chileans to attack Callao and the capital. It is reported that the Bolivians sacked the town of Taena, Peru, and threatened Arica, in the same

INSULTING KING HUMBERT. spatch from Rome to the Estafette regoing on a hunting expedition when the crowd who refused to disperse and fired on the gendarmes. The latter returned the fire. An

active search for the culprits is in progress.

UNRULY RUSSIAN STUDENTS. The Times' Berlin despatch reports that the Russian university statutes, which have been for some time in course of revision, will next year become law. 'All alterations tend in one direction-they will place the students under the very strictest military discipline.

RUSSIA AND THE CZAR.

A St. Petersburg letter published in the Daily News says:-"There is a notable diminution of the popular indignation and sympathy manifested after the recent attempt against the Czar's life This is principally attributed to the increase of discontent and to dissatisfaction with the purely reactionary measures of the government.

THE CESSION OF GUSSINJE.

The Blandard's Vienna despatch says:—"Notwithstanding Mukhtar Pacha's proclamation, the Albaniaus are not submitting quietly to the cession of Gussinje to Montenegro. They have created great disturbances at Prisrend, where they plundered and set fire to two Greek churches and several houses belonging to Christians."

SIMON OR GAMBETTA! President Grévy rejects M. de Freyeinet's Camresment Grevy rejects M. de Freyeinet's Cam-net or programme his only feasible alternative is to summon M. Jules Simon and dissolve the Chamber of Deputies." The Standard's Paris despatch reports that all the news-papers recommend a Gambetta Cabinet. The News' Paris correspondent says M. de Freycinet MM. Gambetta, Wilson, Spuller, Deves, Allaintarge and Lepère. sequently MM. Waddington and Say again expressed to M. de Freyeinet their determination not to form part of the new combination It is expected that M. de Freycinet will on Saturday submit to President Grévy a list of the new Ministers, which will appear in the official journal on Sunday.

HERALD WEATHER SERVICE. The cable warning received from the HERALD Weather Bureau on the 21st, and which stated that "A centre of disturbance will arrive on the British and Norwegian, possibly affecting the French coasts, between affecting the French coasts, the 24th and 26th, attended by rains, snow in the northern districts and strong winds or gales" was fulfilled in every particular. The weather became very unsettled and squally over Ireland on the 25th, and the wind force increased steadily along the west coasts. In Scotland a dense fog prevailed, while in the central and southeastern counties of England the weather was anything but Christmaslike. The sea in the English and Irish channels was comparatively smooth, but along the west coast of Ireland it was very rough. The "Barometric Indications" in to-day's Times says that the mercury is falling over Ireland. and it seems likely that deep depressions are passing in a northeasterly direction along the

FOG ON THE THAMES.

western and northern coasts.

the consequence being that a ficet of inward bound ships are detained. On Wednesday night the fog cleared for a few hours and some vessels got away, but about eight remain, among which is the British steamer Hooper, Captain Murell, from Boston November 27, which has been anchored here since her arrival on the 10th inst.

FERINGHEES IN CABUL.

THE RELIGIOUS WAR ASSUMES SERIOUS PRO-PORTIONS-FANATICS RUN AMUCK AT CANDA-HAR AND WOUND GENERAL TYTLER-NO NEWS OF GENERAL GOUGH-SERIOUS ANXIETY FELT FOR HIS SAFETY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1879.

A new element has entered into the Afghan conflict. The vague fears of a holy war have grown into certainty. The English have now to ight, not with wild hill tribes alone, not with undisciplined guerillas intent on plunder, but with the armed Mohammedanism of the Himalayas. The first man put to death by General Roberts was a Moollah. Gough hanged three Moollahs to the same tree in the Jagdallak Pass. Mo-hamed Jan, himself a Moollah and a man of singular personal influence, is said to have taken the field solely to avenge the insult offered to his caste. The newspapers have loudly condemned the policy pursued by General Roberts with respect to the religious feeling of the country. [The London Spectator publishes the following:—"A song, a story, the arrival of a leader, the preaching of a popular teacher may rouse them to an en-thusiasm in which they will all die. We fear the inspiriting cause in this instance has been the insane severity displayed at several points to the Afghan Moollahs. Even if these men had been guilty, which they were not, it being their religious duty to preach resistance to the infidel, it was madness to put them to death. If the "fanatic" feeling has really been excited in Afghanistan it will take 30,000 Europeans to garrison the country and 10,000 more to hold down the Nizam's dominions. We hope for better things, but if the Afghans, for any reason, now mean fighting, the entire sitution is changed, and we have a most serious war upon our hands.] FANATICS IN CANDAHAR.

As soon as the English left Cabul a meeting of the Moollahs, with all their disciples, was held at a shrine within the city. Here the green flag was set up and furious orations were made against the infidels. The same night a secret jirga (deliberation) was held, and though the result of this is not known, or at least has not been allowed to pass the press censorship of Cabul, it is generally believed that messages were sent to all the strongholds of the Mahommedan faith throughout the country, insisting that the unbelievers must be forthwith expelled. It is remarked here that the same distrust of the predominant Arab population of Cabul which has just been expressed in the Standard was felt the day before Sir William MacNaghten was murdered. In the Afghan capital religion is supreme. Its observances are enforced more strongly than the laws of the country. During the Ramazan and Td-i-Kurban all the budmashes (rascals) in the city are moved to excess of religious zeal. The Standard's Candahar despatch, dated to-day, says :- "This being a Mohammedan festival, the fanatical portion of the city is much excited. Some mounted Ghazis ran amuck through the British camp. General Tytler was wounded and four of the fanatics were killed." General Tytler had assumed the command of all the troops in the Kurrum Valley from General Watson. He had made recounsissances in the country of the Zaimukhts, had marched unsuccessfully against the Chukmunnis to impose a fine on them, surrounded their villages, seized their cattle and then returned to the headquarters of

General Stewart at Candahar. IN THE CAMP. ports that on Tuesday last King Humbert was is no danger of a retreat from Cabul. General Roberts has at present a large store of provisions, though they are sparingly dealt out. He has also the eight lakhs of rupees in coin taken from the house of Yahins Khan, and much valuable property found both there and in the Bala Hissar. The camels, indeed, which are herded between the cantonments and Behmaros village, are starving. They have neither grain, choose nor grass. They have eaten up the trees and tender branches and are even gnawing tent pegs for sustenance. Pariah dogs, gorged with the carcasses of dead animals, prowl round the new fortifications. The hospital at Sharpur is rapidly filling. Roberts' despatch that his men were suffering from cold and overwork is this morning confirmed. The fall of snow has been unusually light, but the weather is cold, particularly at night. Most of the Sepoys are engaged in cutting firewood, dragging the guns and taking fatigue duties. [The correspondent of a London paper says :- "My inside is destroyed with the bad food. There is nothing entable here. A piece of half-baked dough and a bit of mutton that nobody can swallow are our daily rations. We had an awful time during the cholera. The Afghans dug up every one of the cholera patients that died and stripped them of their clothing, and we were obliged to bury them over again."]

Plans are being drawn up to attack the Afghans, who now hold the city. The Bala Hissar is no longer formidable, but there is a fort opposite the Bazaar which it will be neces-sary to shell. There is the Godown fort, which must be taken at all bazards. It is almost decided to burn the city to the ground. This will be by no means an easy task, for the houses are flat roofed and mud walled. In any case, the annorncement of the intention shows that Rob erts does not consider his plight so desperate as the newspapers describe it. General Baker and his 2,000 men have returned from the Maidan. There are more than five thousand effective men either intrenched at Sharpur or scouring the neighboring hills. Azmutullah Khan and his 4,000 Ghilzais are believed to have dispersed from the passes round Jellalabad. General Bright the Khyber column are hourly expected. The main difficulty is one of transport. Man for man the Europeans and the Sepoys, when they have drilled, may be expected to hold their own against at least an equal number of Afghans; and if provisions hold out during the winter, or supplies can be easily forwarded from Peshawur, the popular position until the spring crop calls the hill tribes back to their daily avocations and the religious ferment dies out. But it is not denied that increasing anxiety is felt for the safety of General Gough. A despatch to the Standard, dated Friday night, says:— "Since General Gough passed Lataband no news has been received from him. The rumors of his arrival at Cabul were premature. The wire to-day was working as far as Gundamuk; but at night it was interrupted between Peshawur and Jelalabad." A despatch from La-hore to the same paper adds :-"Five infantry An almost continuous fog has prevailed on hore to the same paper adds:—"Five infantry the Thames River during eighteen days past, and three cavalry regiments are moving from

India to Peshawur to form a new division

According to a private letter from a British soldier in Cabul, one of Yakoob Khan's guards told Sir Frederick Roberts that Yakoob Khan himself signed the death warrants of the Em-bassy and ordered the bodies of the murdered men to be dragged through the streets of Cabul. The same letter confirms the statement that £80,000 worth of Russian gold was found in

PUBLIC OPINION BEGINS TO COUNSEL BETREAT WHILE IT IS STILL TIME-THE MISTAKES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The London Times publishes the following remark bie article:-"The government has now a chi of displaying a firmness which it is scarcely credited with possessing. The Afghan question is beginning to press for a settlement. It can be settled in any one of a dozen ways, but only in one way which the country will in the main approve. That settlement will be held the best which gives security on the casiest admissible terms. It was always certain that Afghanisian could be overrun by the military force of India. But behind the military question lay the political question, and this has now come to the front. If the government suffers itself to be guided by the so-called fatality of circumstances, or if it weakly permits its authority to be taken out of its hands and its name to be used for schemes of which it does not approve, its sentence of condemnation may be regarded as then certain. We have gone through a crisis in our foreign relations, and there is at least no general disapproval of the way in which this has been met. But the suspicion cer-tainly exists that the exceptional courses which were then followed may possibly not cease with the occasion, but may tend to become standing precedents. The Afghan policy of the government tinguishing it. We would hope, while we yet may, that prudent counsels will prevail. Our care is not for the interests of one particular party or another, but for the common interests of England. The rest which the country is calling for is urgently needed. A faulty policy, which would be fruitful in future disturbance and would entail responsibilities which the country would be most unwilling to assume, would be a grave public misfortune. The punishment would be cerain, and it could not be now long delayed, but the mischief done would not thus easily be cured. We mischief done would not thus easily be cured. We can now retire from Afghanistan with honor and with safety. By and by the choice may not be open to us. Treaty obligations or practical en-gagements may be found standing in the way. The set of the government, whether right or wrong, from settled policy or from chance, would be the act of the nation, and we should be forced, therefore, to accept it with all its consequences, however disastrous they might prove. The governnate Zulu war and the budget derangement that has rollowed it. A new mistake in Afghanistan would not improbably be more than they could bear up

KORAN AND SCRIPTURES.

CONDEMNATION OF A MUSSULMAN PRIEST FOR TRANSLATING THE BIRLE SIR AUSTEN LAY-ARD DEMANDS HIS RELEASE-THREATENING THE PORTE WITH ENGLAND'S DISPLEASURE-GERMANY WATCHES THE CASE. .

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26, 1879. A Mussulman priest has been sentenced to death for assisting to translate the Bible into the Turkish language. Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador, has dethe priest's release, and it is believed that Germany will support the demand. The following are some particulars in regard to the case:—In September the police arrested a missionary for distributing religious tracts, but he was soon discharged—the police retaining a book in the Turkish language, printed in London, containing passages contrary to Islamish, and two manuscript pam-phlets of the same character. On the day after the release of the missionary the priest, who is now under sentence, was arrested on the charge of being the author of the above mention pamphlets and was remanded for trial. Sir Austen Layard has, for the last three months, pressed a demand for the restitution of the nissionary's papers. Two notes presented by Minister Layard remaining unanswered, he still receiving no answer, he sent a communication to the Porte, giving them three days in which to restore the mission ary's papers, release the priest, dismiss the Chief of Police of Angora, who or-dered the arrest of the priest and the military commandant of Van, who, as well as Chief of Police of Angora, had used insulting language, toward England and and the British consuls in Turkey. Minister Layard announced that if his demands were not complied with, he would ask Lord Salisbury for instructions, and would suspend diplomatic have replied, stating that the missionary is not British, but a German subject, and that the report that the priest has been condemned to death is untrue, as he has only had a preliminary examination. The Porte have also assured Min-ister Layard that the priest will be treated leniently. It is believed that the matter will not lead to any serious consequences, in view of the conciliatory disposition manifested by the Porte. [One of the most liberal Turkish papers demanded "that the miserable creature may receive an overwhelming punishment, so that he may by his example deter others from selling their religion for a few pence."]

CUBAN DISCONTENT.

INY CABLE TO THE HERALD. 1

Madrid, Dec. 26, 1879. Both houses of the Cortes have adjourned to January 10, 1880. The Abolition bill, which passed the Senate, provides for the gradua emancipation of the slaves in Cuba in 1886, 1887 and 1888 after eight years of provisional, servitude under the present masters. It is proposed to enact severe statutes against vagrancy in connection with this scheme and to extend the jurisdiction of courts-martial. The West Indian members of the Chamber of Deputies declare that the law will satisfy neither the owners

A Madrid despatch to the Daily News says: "In the Senate General Martinez-Campos and the Senators from Cuba and Puerto Rico were opposed to the abolition measure of Senor Canovas del Castillo, on the ground that the new Cabinet had not presented those tariff reforms which might enable the colony to bear the increased cost of production which would be caused even by a gradual abolition of

WESTERN RAILROAD RATES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1879. An Evansville despatch says an important meetand Western Railroad lines will be held there on the regular green line points and routes via Baltimore and New York. The Southern interests, it is

## AMUSEMENTS.

Mozart's genius was so absolutely great that of course it would be rank heresy to say one word against his operas, but, nevertheless, in this prac-tical age it is undoubtedly true that of those who attend at the production o his operas many will yawn behind their glove, while declaring their admiration of his genius. The truth is that the brighter, more sparkling music of a Bellini, Rossini or Verdi has supplanted in a measure music such as Mozart's, and while it is none the less beautiful it is out of date, and does not "take" with the people as does the music of the composers of the people as does the music of the composers of to-day. "Don Giovanni," "La Nozza di Figaro" and "H Flauto Magico" are three notable examples of Mozart's genius of which the first only holds its own in popularity. The melodic beauties, the grandeur of the harmonies the perfection of orchestration are undisputed, but the style of the music is "old fashioned." It belongs to and is characteristic in its form and statellness of the days of powdered wigs and satin knee begeenes, and its melodies have many of them a pflintive simplicity that recalls the spinnet and the harpsichord. The "Nozza" and "H Flauto" are listened to always with admiration—and often with a yawn—and the accres are allowed to become dusty on the library shelves, while the more crisp and spariling pages of the composers of to-day are kept constantly on the music rack within the orchestra rails. Right or wrong, it is the fashion of the day, and Mozart has been practically pushed aside from the operatic stage by the younger generation.

One thought constantly recurs when one considers the words to which his music is wedded—surprise that a man of such gonins should have written to such a libretto as that of "the Magic Finte." Its story is so ridiculous that Mozart's musicalone saves it. The dignity of the libretto is simply melancholy in the extreme; its playfulness is much like that of the donkey who went to kiss his master, and if our grandfathers laughed and shook their beastined sides at the story they must have laughed lighter and more easily than we of to-day. After all it is the music which carries it through, and reminds the people of the genius of a man who can hold them by his talents, even while telling them so improbable and often ridiculous a tale.

Mile: Marimon's opportunities are not great in to-day. "Don Giovanni," "La Nozza di Figaro" and

through, and reminds the people of the genius of a man who can hold them by his talents, even while telling them so improbable and often ridiculous a tale.

Mile: Marimon's opportunities are not great in this opera, being confined practically to two efforts—the andante and allegro (Infelice) and Lu ritorla) and the famous "Gli angui d'inferno." The andante (Infelice) was much marred by vocal mannerisms, but the allegro was wenderfully executed. The music is not so well adapted as that of "La Sennambula" or "Dinorah" to exhibit her "specialty" in florid music, as it might be termed, but it gave her fair opportunity to again astonish her audience by the case with which she can execute the most rapid and intricate phrases. The "Gli Angui D'Inferno" was her bright, particular success of the evening, the staccato passages being given with wonderful clearness and precision, and the rapidity with which she took passages in time accelerated beyond that indicated by the composer, rapid as they were in the original, was simply marvellous. The high F she did not fairly reach on the first attempt, but where the note recurs she took it well, and even sustained it somewhat on the finale. With these brief efforts her evening's work was accomplished, but they left a marked impression on her hearers. Her voice was not over strong last night in some phrases, and she sang as brilliantly but not quite so artistically as usual. Mile. Valleria's opportunities were more frequent than Mile. Marimon's, and she improved them all as she went on through the opera. She sang the "Perdona" and "Ah per pieta" very sweetly, and in the aria "Ah lo so pin non m'avanza" she had a chance to show her powers in more florid music. Her ritardande on the final note of the staccato passage was upon a note that was as clear as a flute, and the fine phrasing of the piece throughout was most screditable. Her sceas (Compian l'Amaro) was also most excellently done, and throughout the evening she made good impressions on her audience. Signor Del Puente deserv

STRINWAY HALL-"THE MESSIAN." Dr. Damrosch. The soloists were Miss Emms Mr. George Simpson, tenor, and Mr. Franz Remmertz, basso. Mr. Samuel P. Warren was the organist, The chorus of the Society was fully represented, and the orchestra, which was well chosen, ably accom-panied the singers. The stage was, as at the last rehearsal, very prettily decorated, flowers and shrubs and Christmas greens shutting in, at the sides, the handsome toilets on the platform, and making a very charming picture to contemplate. The afternoon's entertainment was quite a success and was greatly enjoyed by the immense audience that completely filled both the larger and smaller halls, and even occupied the adjoining lobbles, for lack of seats or standing room within. The orchestral Prelude was admirably played, its

grand harmony, so well designed to inspire the singers with the idea of the majestic proportions of composition, being superbly given. The devotional spirit which colors the prelude where the grave tempo breaks into a short fugue, simple, clear and severe, was most delicately phrased, and led up in most perfect method to the opening words of the lude or overture almost perfectly rendered.

second concert, was well worthy of the good name won by the organization in the past, and, while it had its weak parts, yet to be strengthened, it was remarkably strong and perfect, regarded as one piece of work.

Miss Thursby's voice was hardly under perfect command in the quartet of recitatives with which her part of the score begins. She was evidently quite nervous, and did not at first show her powers of vocal or dramatic expression, her voice being sweet, but affected by a nervous tremolo, which robbed it of some of its charms. She quickly recovered, however, and the aria, "Rejoice greatly," was very gracefully sung. The rapid passages were as lightly and prettily treated as though a bird were singing them; the only romaining trace of nervousness was a lack of body in the voice and a lack of sufficient dignity, so to speak, in the phrasing called for by the importance of the scattment conveyed by the words. But this fault too disappeared shortly, and she was speedily at her best. Her pertion of the aria, "He shall feed his flock," was eminently good, the melody flowing on as tunefully as could well to wished, the expression being atmirably placed and of finer quality and greater breadth than Miss Thursby has heretofore showed herself capable of infusing into her music, The final phrase, "Ye shall find rest unto your souls," was as vocally artistic as it was dramatically perfect. The recitative, "He was cut off out of the land of the living," was excellently given, and the following aria was another thoroughly good piece of work. While it did not win the success that the preceding aris had met with, it was very good indeed. The only other important number falling to Miss Thursby, and calling for special mention here, is the famous song, "I know that my redeemer liveth." It is the gem of the oratorio, and one that has been so often sung by great artistes that only phenomenal voices can undertake it now with any marked degree of success. The opening phrase is no sooner commenced than memories of the famous vo sentiment, but an ability to accounted that spirit to the music. Those who can understand the manifold requirements necessary to render perfectly this masterpiece of religious song are many; those who can convey it are not met with on our concert platforms twice in a score of years. Remembering all this, Miss Thursby may be credited with having done well, though revealing no new measure of talent in he

delivery of this music. The tones were telling and beautiful in quality, and the plaintive simplicity of perfect taith was well expressed in her voice. The passage, "For now isgChrist risen from the dead, the first fruits of them that sleep," was touchingly and most sweetly sung, but what was lacking in the entire number was self-confidence, which would have insured the full utilization of the full abilities of the singer. What was needed was more breadth and soul in phrasing certain parts, and full, impassioned voice in the declaration of supreme, absolute faith in the Redeemer. Experience will bring some of these needed qualities to Miss Thursby's oratoric music, and time will mellow and ripen her dramatic and vocal powers. At present she sings well in this class of composition, but falls short of what she should yet be able to accomplish.

mellow and ripen her dramatic and vocal powers. At present she sings well in this class of composition, but falls short of what she should yet be able to accomplish.

Miss Drasdii is always a most able vocalist, at any such gathering as that of yesterday, and her singing was throughout excellent rather than specially noticeable in any one number. She sang "Oh Thou That Teilest" very well, but without sufficient strength or voice. The notes all lie low in the staff, but are not too deep for her voice, and she should have given more volume and greater expression to the phrase, "The notes all lie low in the staff, but are not too deep for her voice, and she should have given more volume and greater expression to the phrase, "The flory of the Lord is risen." "He was despised and rejected" is music peculiarly well suited to her style, and she came near duplicating the great success she made in "Elijah," but she merely approached, not reached it. Her pronunciation of the English words was one unfortunate cause of this result, the charming effect produced by the fine expression given to a certain passage being ruined by an occasional masal tone on the letter "!" or "e."

Mr. Simpson's opening of the oratorio, "Comfort ye my people," was given with considerable tenderness and sweetness and with much dignity of phrasing, and the aria, "Every valley shall be exalted," was vory flucly sung, as was the recitative, "Thy rebuke hath broken his heart," and the air which follows, "Behold and see if thore be any sorrow."

Mr. Remmertz did not do himself justice in the early part of the arternoon, but steadily improved as he went on, the manner in which he sang "Why do the nations ?" being most creditable to him as an artist. The difficulties of the florid passages were excellently met, and but few notes of the rapid phrases were slurred. The spirit of the aria was ably conveyed and altogether it was a thorough success. In some of his notes preceding and following this number he was out of tune and occasionally out of time, but

Dr. Damrosch and the society again deserve the thanks and congratulations of all lovers of music in the city on the results attained yesterday in the "Messiah."

CHICKERING HALL-JOSEFFY.

The concert by Joseffy at Chickering Hall last even ing was the same in all respects as that which he has before given in this city. The performance has albefore given in this city. The performance has already been criticised in these columns, and it is only necessary to add the programme, which was as follows:—Sonate, op. 53 (C major), Horr Joseffy. La Vita Fellec, Miss Fritch. (a) Fuga (A minor), (b) Bourrée, (c) Gavotte, (d) Menucit (transcribed by B. Joseffy), (e) Vogel als Prophet (Bird as a Prophet), and Novelette No. 2, D major, (f) Moment Musical (A flat major), (g) Etude on Chopin's Valse, D flat, Horr Joseffy, Slumber Song, Miss Fritch. (a) Etudes, op. 10, C sharp minor, E major, 6 flat major, (b) Noctourne, (c) Valse, E minor, (d) Tanzarabeske, No. 2, (e) Spinnorlied (Flying Dutchman,) Tarantella (Venezia e Napoli), Herr Joseffy.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. "Fairfax," the new play of Mr. Bartley Campbell that has been played in Boston with much success,

will be produced on Monday night at Abbey's Park Theatre by the regular company. All the theatres to-day offer their usual matinées and evening attractions as follows:—Haverly's Theatre, "The Galley Stave." Niblo's Garden, "Hearts of Steel," Standard Theatre, "Princess Toto."
Wallack's, "Old Heads and Young Hearts."
Fifth Avenue Theatre, "H. M. S. Pinafore." Union Square Theatre, "French Flats." Daly's Theatre, "Arabian Night;" Grand Opera House, Sothern; New York Aquarium, Tom's Cabin;" New York Circus, " "Humpty Dumpty;" Broadway Opera House, "Strategists; San Francisco Minstrels, "Thompson Street Flats;" Theatre Comique, "Mulligan Guards' Christmas."

## THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

WHAT MUSICIANS AND CONDUCTORS THINK ABOUT MB. P. S. GILMORE'S NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM, "COLUMBIA."

Mr. P. S. Gilmore's poetical-musical compos tion, "Columbia," interpreted on Christmas after-neon to the brilliant audience gathered to greet the new national hymn at the Academy of Music, has naturally been a subject of considerable discussion in the city in musical circles. Among the audience and education enable them to form and to express s judgment concerning the work produced.

Mr. Mapleson, being interviewed, said:-"I care-The Oratorio Society of New York publicly fully watched every phrase of the production. I do not think it a great composition. I participated in the enthusiasm. I enjoyed the movements, I thought I recognized an imitation of other sire and melodies, but to tell you the truth they were so adroitly embodied that it was impossible for me to say where one old theme began and the other ended. The method of the presentation was charming from beginning to end, Mr. Gilmore certainly has the happy isculty of securing popular appreciation, and, as a public man, I admire his art and ingenuity."

Art. Gilmore certainty and, as a public man, I admire his art and ingenuity.

"Do you think there is money in the piece?"

"Undoubtedly. From what I know of you Americans everybody will quickly feel curious to possess Mr. Gilmore's production, and, in a financial point of view, the composer has every reason to feel as aurel of a success such as has rarely welcomed the work of a composer. This is, however, largely due to the influence of the Heart.D.

"I did not hear the performance on Christmas afternoon, but so concerning it that I must competit as a success. As it has been remarked the concerning it that I must cheer are to me reminiscences of Kule Prother composer will copy knowingly anything that is old. It is not possible to create a new musical work nowadays without introducing suggestions of melody that have been uttered by other composers, and anybody who assumes the composition of such an anthem as Mr. Gilmore has given to the public will naturally expose himself to the criticism of those who are familiar with the old themas that underlie the great national anthems."

Mr. Tissington, the popular director of the Union Square orchestra, said that he regarded the production as one of the best of its kind that he had ever heard. In his judgment it was destined to become popular and would owe its popularity to the superbadvertisement it had received. "The music," said Mr. Tissington, "is unique, simple, and, although suggestive of other metodies, is well calculated to catch the popular ear. I understand that Mr. Gilmore intends to introduce the anthem in the public schools. I think his idea is a good one, for we lack just such a strong, effective melody, wedded to excellent verse. The concinding prayer is, in my judarment, an admirable composition for school purposes."

MR. MATHER STRANGSCH.

"My dear Mr. Reporter," said Mr. Strakosch, "I think Columbia" is admirable. I enjoyed the preformance from beginning to end. I have hear many ompositions during the last quarter of a contury, but for popular purposes

## RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Tonongo, Ont., Dec. 26, 1879. here this afternoon, Captain McMaster presiding. A sub-committee was appointed to present the petition to the City Council for a \$10,000 grant and to urge its adoption. A committee was also nom-inated to appoint ward committees for the collection of funds. It is felt that the severest part of the win-ter is now passing over Ireland, and whatever is to be done must be done quickly.

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, is at the Brevoors, Professor O, C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Buckingham. General William B. Franklin, of Hart-Buckingham. General William B. Franklin, of Hartford; F. T. S. Darley, of Philadelphia, and Professors Charles A. Aiken, of Princeton and C. M. Mead, of Andover, Mass., are at the Everett. William E. Chandier, of New Hampshire, and ex-Congressmen John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, and C. C. B. Walker, of Corning, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenne. Paymaster Ambrose J. Clark, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey. Professor M. B. Riddle, of Hartford, and Lynde Harrison, of New Haven, are at the Grand, General W. L. Burt, of Boston, is at the Astor.

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